should not be a loser any way. With regard to sanitation, there was some objection, but it could be removed by the construction of drains.

Dewan.—Is it a level ground or a hill side ?

Member.—Mostly level ground.

As it was the unanimous wish of the people of Mundakayam to have the market on the site proposed by him and as it was convenient to them and not in any way detrimental to Government, the Member submitted that Government might see their way to grant their request.

Dewan's reply.—The representation will be duly considered.

18. Need for the printing and publishing, by Government for sale to the public, of books containing original plans, divide plans and important particulars comprised in the *chittas*.

Mr. Varkki John (Member, Vaikom taluk) represented that, among the records relating to lands, the Survey and Settlement records were the most important and that the Settlement records were mainly based on the Survey records. Of the Survey records the most essential were the original plans, or the survey plans prepared by surveyors at the time of the actual survey of the lands prior to the Revenue Settlement. Those plans would show the side, off-set and linear measurements, were more than 30 years old and were preserved in the Taluk cutcherries. If any of them were lost, torn or otherwise destroyed, there was no possibility of replacing it. Further, the divide plans, next in importance to the original plan, were being frequently handled by officers in connection with *poramboke* and *pokkuvaravu* cases and in re-survey, and the chances of their becoming torn or being rendered useless were very great. Such records were strong weapons in the hands of mischievous revenue subordinates who could bring any registry-holder to trouble by starting proceedings under the Land Conservancy Regulation. The insertion of survey numbers of lands was always insisted on in documents and plaints and without the help of *pattas* or *chittas* it would not be possible to know the correct survey number of a piece of land. Copies of original plans would not be granted to persons other than the registry-holders except under special circumstances. The litho-plans, copies of which could be easily obtained, did not furnish the necessary information. It was pointed out that, in British India, a plan of the land was invariably granted to the *pattadar* along with the *patta* and that, in the Cochin State also, such plans were printed and were available for sale. The Member, therefore, suggested that a consolidated plan embodying the original and divide plans, with important particulars contained in the *chittas* and *pattas*, might be printed and published by Government for sale to the public for a moderate price.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

(2) FOREST.

19. Defects of forest administration and certain suggestions for remedying the same.

Mr. E. Narayanan Unnithan (Member, Kartigapalli taluk) observed that about one-third of the area of the State consisted of reserved forests and reserved lands which were a valuable asset to the State. Government had already resolved not to go in for further reservation. From the final report on the operations of the Revenue Settlement Department in the State, it would be seen that about 2,669 square miles still remained unsurveyed. The total area of the Reserved Forests till the close of 1093 was 2,383 square miles. No further extension of the area of Reserved Forests was thus necessary. He next referred to the Forest revenue which increased from Rs. 12,92,802 in 1089 to Rs. 15,15,293 in 1093. In his opinion the administration of the forests of the State during the 5 years from 1089 to 1093 really tended to bring about substantial loss to Government and could not be said to have ended in profit as it was reported to be. The expenditure of the department was

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